APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 67 asked by Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 195 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Collector of Chittoor, Reference A-2 No. 10371/30, *dated 24th December* 1930.

[Irrigation—Works—Vayalpad taluk—Marella village—Cheemamma-cheruvu—Provision of a channel.]

The ryots applied to the Sub-Collector, Madanapalle, in 1921 and to the Collector in 1923 for the construction of the channel and they were referred to the Tank Restoration Scheme Party working in the district. They again put in a petition in the year 1927 renewing their request. In the last petition they said that they themselves would dig the channel (from Rallayeru to Cheemammacheruvu) provided the Government would bear half the cost after the completion of the work. The Assistant Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Party, working in the district to whom the petition was referred for report in the first instance said that the cost of digging the channel alone would come to about Rs. 3,000 and that the ryots were willing to contribute half the cost, i.e., Rs. 1,500. Later the petition was referred to the Sub-Collector, Madanapalle, for a more detailed report regarding the financial aspects of the proposal. The Tahsildar of Vayalpad inspected the course of the channel along with the Minor Irrigation Overseer and reported that it would cost not less than Rs. 5,000 and that the scheme would be likely to bring an extent of about 57 acres of dry (patta) and gayalu (unassessed) land under wet cultivation and that a wet rate of Rs. 4 per acre might be charged on all the lands affected by the scheme. With reference to the data supplied by the Minor Irrigation Overseer and the Tank Restoration Scheme Assistant Engineer, the Minor Irrigation Supervisor roughly estimated the scheme including repairs and improvements to the tanks consequent on the digging of the channel, to cost about Rs. 7,000. Taking the mean figure between the above two estimates (Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 7,000) the outlay proposed to be spent on the scheme is roughly Rs. 6,000. Excluding the sum of Rs. 1,500 promised by the ryots the Government have to spend Rs. 4,500 on the work.

The ryots were thereupon informed that if the ayacutdars of Cheemamma-cheruvu, Nadimkunta and Diguvakunta affected by the scheme agreed to pay enhanced water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre on the existing ayacut and also to take up the additional wet land (after transfer from dry to wet) at Rs. 4 per acre and purchase the land at the disposal of Government that can be irrigated by the scheme, the scheme would be considered though the return on the outlay proposed is less than 6 per cent and the Tahsildar was asked to take an agreement from the ryots to that effect and also about their willingness to contribute Rs. 1,500 promised by them. They were also required to pay the contribution in advance. The ryots did not consent to the above conditions and said that they would contribute Rs. 1,500 if an extent of about 24 acres were excluded from the proposed additional ayacut though it is reported to be irrigable by the proposed channel. They also wanted the gayalu land (unassessed land about 15 acres) proposed to be transferred to wet to be assigned to them free of cost under Darkhast Rules. As the ryots did not consent to all the conditions the scheme was dropped.